

ADVERTISEMENT.

ADVERTISEMENT.

How Can I be Introduced?

SOMETIMES a stranger hesitates about opening an account at the bank of his choice, because of the fancied difficulty of finding some one to introduce him.

If you are in this position and will stop in at the Lincoln Trust Company, one of the officers will be glad to suggest a means of proper identification.

TURKS IN FLIGHT EAST OF SUEZ ITALIANS PUSH ACROSS CARSO

Claim Defeat of British in Mesopotamia Fighting. Extend Gains in Hills East of Gorizia and Toward the Coast.

London, Aug. 13.—British forces in Egypt are still driving back the Turks who were defeated in the recent battle east of the Suez Canal. The following announcement in regard to this campaign was given out here today:

"Our cavalry is still in pursuit of the Turkish rear guard, and yesterday evening had driven back the Turks to a position east of Birs-el-Manca. Although no materials or stores were found at Birs-el-Ahd, there were large heaps of ashes in the vicinity of the abandoned Turkish position."

Constantinople reports that the British were forced back by flank attacks in this region and were defeated in Mesopotamia. Turkish successes in Persia and the Caucasus are also claimed. Petrograd announces defeat of Turkish forces near Lake Van. This statement says:

"On the western bank of Lake Van, in the region of Tadvai, we launched a counter attack against the Turks, who were driven to the south."

Turkish Statement.

The Turkish statement reads:

"A portion of a British force which attacked our volunteer detachments in the vicinity of Massirah, in the Euphrates sector, retreated after two hours of fighting, leaving behind them a certain number of dead or wounded."

"In Persia our detachments dislodged the Russians from positions west of Kankaver and drove them eastward. We took some prisoners. The main force of the Russian army, with the main force to Esadodabad, on the Hamadan road. Our advance detachments reached Rahmedabad, seventeen kilometers northwest of Kankaver, and Esadodabad, ten kilometers east of Kankaver. Our troops, which on August 5 dislodged the enemy from Sonkur, ejected him also from the Exinis Pass, twenty-three kilometers east of Esadodabad, and occupied the pass. Prisoners state that in the latter engagement one howitzer, one machine gun and four field guns were disabled by our fire."

Turk Successes Claimed.

"Caucasian front: Our operations on the right wing are being developed. Our troops south of Fatvan by a surprise attack drove to the north the Russians still remaining on the western bank of Lake Van. The territory extending to the Mulhad River, north of the Mulhad River, was captured by the main force of the army. In the sector of Ognott and west of Kighi the enemy troops continue to retreat in various directions. In the center and on the left wing the pressure of our troops is hindering the enemy in his attempt to dig intrenchments in certain sectors."

"On August 10 eighteen men-of-war of various classes, in several groups, sailed from the port of Batumi and landed in the Mediterranean coast of Asia Minor for ninety minutes and then retired. They merely damaged some buildings at Mersina."

"Egyptian front: On August 9 the British, with cavalry and machine guns, attacked our positions in the environs of Katia. The engagement lasted for thirteen hours and resulted in our favor. As a result of violent attacks we made on both the enemy's flanks he sustained enormous losses and retreated in the direction of Romani."

WOMAN AUTO DRIVER HURT Severely Cut When Her Machine Collides With Another.

Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 13.—Miss Hilda Zembler, of Paterson, had a shoulder dislocated and suffered severe cuts on her head and body when the automobile she was driving collided early today with a machine driven by Edward G. Gumaer, of Allentown.

The occupants of the Gumaer car escaped without injury, but two women with Miss Zembler received minor hurts.

Woman, 81, Hurt by Trolley Car.

Mrs. Pauline Michael, eighty-one years old, of Astoria, was accidentally thrown from a New York and Queens County trolley car yesterday. She was taken to her home at 249 Ninth Avenue in a serious condition.

BRITISH SMASH FRONT OF MILE NEAR POZIERES

Push Nearer Martinpuich and Courcellette.

FRENCH ADVANCE OVER HILL 109

Raids Along Whole Line Pre-empted Renewed Drive by Allies.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 13.—Indications that a new general attack by the British toward Bapaume is near came in the news today that they had gained from 300 to 400 yards on a front of nearly a mile northwest of Pozieres and that heavy fighting was going on all along the line. They have also pushed nearer Martinpuich and the French have gained on Hill 109.

Heavy German counter attacks against both French and British lasted all last night. One terrific drive against the British at Courcellette in Maurepas was repulsed with heavy loss only after a bitter struggle. Following it the French pushed forward both in the village itself and on the slopes of Hill 109 to the southeast. The British repulsed a drive near Guillemont, and their artillery broke up troops massed for attack near Pozieres.

The British gains today take them nearer Martinpuich and Courcellette, key positions on the Bapaume road. The German statement tells of heavy attacks along this line, and also of an attack in the Guillemont sector.

Raids Pressed New Drive.

Another indication of a coming renewal of the big drive came in reports of heavy artillery action at many places along the front and in several British raids on the German trenches. Similar pressure was exerted before each previous attack. Last night's raids were on the famous Vimy ridge, opposite Calonne and east of Arras. A German raid near the Hohenzollern redoubt was repulsed.

Following the brilliant French dash of Saturday, the Allies now hold a strong grip on the German third line trenches, the point of the wedge driven in a week ago having been broadened and deepened. The greater part of Maurepas is now in French hands, while to the south they are in the outskirts of Clerly. The Germans are now menaced on both wings, trying to hold Clerly and Combles, both of which are pillars of their line.

The most encouraging feature of the Somme fighting, in the opinion of military experts here, is the evident inability of the Germans, even by the most ferocious artillery fire and the most reckless sacrifices of the Kaiser's crack infantry, to move either the French or the British from the positions they have gained.

It is becoming clear that the Allies can gain consistently, and that the Germans cannot. The Germans have now had ample time to strengthen their defenses and to bring up all the men they can afford to have on this front. Still they are driven back, and still their counter-attacks fail. No one believes that they are yet anywhere nearly beaten, but it is now felt that they are definitely on the down grade.

Day's Official Reports on Somme Offensive

London, Aug. 13.—To-night's official communication reads:

Southeast of Guillemont the enemy last night made an attack with bombs, which we repulsed. On our right flank, except for some fairly heavy shelling of our front trenches and minor encounters with hostile detachments near Delville Wood, there was no event of importance.

North of Pozieres the enemy were observed by aeroplane to be concentrating large numbers behind Montauban. Our artillery was directed at them and was seen to be very effective, the enemy scattering wildly in all directions. No hostile attack developed. In the same neighborhood a working party of two hundred Germans was surprised by our machine guns and lost heavily. On the remainder of the front there was nothing of importance, except some hostile shelling of our back villages.

Yesterday our flying corps carried out a long distance raid and did great damage to some railway works and sidings. Several short raids and reconnaissance were undertaken with good results. Hostile aircraft, although fairly active, avoided combat. We drove down one enemy machine and one of ours is missing.

British Gain Ground.

An earlier statement said:

On the plateau northwest of Bazentin-le-Petit we gained ground toward Martinpuich and captured enemy trenches. Northwest of Pozieres we made a further important advance of 300 or 400 yards over a front of nearly a mile. Our losses were light in spite of a heavy barrage fire by the enemy's artillery.

"Enemy aircraft carried out three successful raids on trenches of the enemy; the first southwest of La Folie Farm on Vimy Ridge; the second opposite Calonne and the third east of Arras. We inflicted many casualties on the enemy and captured a machine gun and prisoners."

The enemy attempted a raid near the Hohenzollern redoubt, which was repulsed with loss by our infantry. Several Bavarian prisoners were captured.

French Statement.

Paris, Aug. 13.—To-night's official statement says:

North of the Somme no action by the enemy was attempted during the day. Minor combats enabled us to progress on the slopes of Hill 109, southeast of Maurepas. Artillery fighting continues somewhat violently in the sectors of Barleux and Chaulnes.

On the left bank of the Meuse a strong German attack made yesterday evening on our lines south of Avocourt Wood was stopped by our barrage fire and grenades. There was an intermittent bombardment on the right bank. On the remainder of the front the day was calm. In the afternoon one of the enemy's long range guns fired four large calibre shells in the direction of Nancy.

Germans Lose on Meuse.

An earlier statement read:

tanks in the same region, which were repulsed easily. The artillery on both sides was very active all along this sector.

Adjutant Lenoir yesterday brought down his seventh enemy aeroplane, which fell near Gincery, Department of the Meuse, in the German lines. Last night French bombarding squadrons dropped 120 large bombs on the railway station at Metz-Sablons and on the railway, workshops and barracks in Metz itself.

German Announcement.

Berlin, Aug. 13.—The official communication issued to-day follows:

Between Thiepval and the Somme our Allied opponents yesterday, after the previous restricted fighting, combined their whole forces in the Oivillers-Pozieres sector in a united attack along the entire front. The attack between Thiepval and Guillemont broke down with the heaviest losses to the enemy. Further south, as far as the Somme, it came to heavy hand-to-hand fighting with French forces, which attacked repeatedly. This fighting continued throughout the entire night, and near Maurepas and to the east of Hem it is still in progress.

Directly south of the Somme the French made an attack against Bacher, which broke down completely under our fire. On the remainder of the front there were no developments of importance.

North of Vermelles, near Combres and south of Lusse our patrols took prisoners in the enemy's line. At several positions expeditions of enemy reconnoitering detachments were repulsed.

A British biplane was shot down southwest of Bapaume. The Emperor has bestowed the Order Pour-le-Merite upon Lieutenant Frankl, who has been killed in the aerial encounter south of Bapaume on August 9.

German Third Line Taken in Eighty-Minute Fight.

Paris, Aug. 13.—The capture of the third line of the German defence from Hardecourt to the Somme was preceded by a bombardment so intense that for a radius of twenty kilometers the ground seemed to be shaken by an uninterrupted earthquake, says "La Liberté's" correspondent in the North of France.

"In the trenches the infantry watched the German artillery preparations, the correspondent adds, 'waiting impatiently for the moment to rush to the assault. Finally, as if obeying an order which had been heard simultaneously on the entire front, the batteries suddenly ceased fire. The silence which succeeded the great uproar lasted only a few minutes. Several blows on the whistle were given and orders were passed along. The clanking of bayonets being adjusted could be heard. A few seconds more and there was a tumult of confused noises and a shout of 'Forward!'

"Human forms surged from the black holes, running madly forward. The noise of the warning sirens of the adversary and the crackling of their machine guns told that the battle had begun."

"The positions which the French captured, which were exceedingly strong and along the entire front of the defensive system of the Germans, comprised two or three kilometers according to their quality, and even four lines at some points."

"Numerous works and armored forts and fortified redoubts completed this powerful organization, and it fell to the French hands, from one end to the other, in exactly one hour and twenty minutes."

"The French losses were much less than had been expected. At Maurepas they did not have 200 men disabled, and it was at this point of the summit plateau, the southern part of which had been occupied the day before, that the combat was hottest. The French, on the other hand, were not killed by inch, trying to cope with the French and hurriedly bringing up reinforcements."

"Their resistance was vain, however. The French, after furious hand-to-hand fighting, entered the village, which had been completely destroyed by the French shells."

"The French are continuing their progress and the possession of the entire village seems probable."

RUSSIANS ADVANCE ON 100-MILE FRONT

Continued from page 1

brought down, after a brief fight. We captured the machine and its occupants.

On the upper Sereth the troops of General Sakharoff, developing their success, drove the enemy from a series of fortified positions and reached the lines of the villages of Zvyen, Oleu, Bzovica and Bialkove. Our breaking through of the Sereth forced the enemy to abandon strongly fortified positions.

Pursuing the enemy, the gallant troops of General Scherbatoff captured the town of Ezer, and the whole front, reached the upper Sereth from the village of Plavucna Velska up to Ploche, where they are crossing to the western bank.

In view of the great military importance attached to the capture today, August 13, of the final remaining positions on the enemy's winter line of fortifications, the several armies are endeavoring to give details of prisoners and booty taken in the recent operations. One corps of General Sakharoff's troops took between August 4 and 11 a total of 307 officers and 16,594 men, 100 machine guns, 47 machine guns and 16 bomb mortars. The troops of General Scherbatoff have taken, from June 5 up to the present time, 1,263 officers and 65,148 men, 100 machine guns and 128 bomb mortars and 128 limbers. The troops of General Letichitzky took, from August 1 to 10, a total of 171 officers and 10,450 men, 100 machine guns, 47 machine guns and 77 machine guns.

German Report.

Berlin, Aug. 13.—The following official statement was given out today:

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Russian attacks south of Smogorn and near Lubitz were successful. West of Zaloez enemy attacks were ward off.

BRITISH ATTACK RAGES UNABATED

Visit to Front Shows No Signs of Slackening of Offensive.

EVERY DAY BRINGS NEW ADVANTAGE

Even Verdun Onslaught's Fury Exceeded, German Prisoners Say.

With the British armies in France, Aug. 12, via London, Aug. 13.—Any one who might think from reading the British official reports that the British offensive were over, if he went out on the field would conclude, judging from the unceasing and enormous volume of the gun fire, that a terrific battle was still in progress. No one met at the front thinks that the offensive is over, or that anything but winter will stop it.

Though no village or considerable frontage of trenches has been stormed in the last few days, every day has found some strong point taken and some new spur of trench thrown out in the course of the same kind of operation which followed and preceded each big blow.

"The question this week," said a staff officer, "is whether our guns have killed more Germans than their guns have killed of us, and we know that the odds are in our favor at least two, if not three, to one."

For six weeks the British have main-

tained a torrent of shellfire which German prisoners who have been at Verdun say surpasses anything they endured there; while at the different munitions depots the piles of shells seem as plentiful as the day before the grand offensive began. It has been a week all to the taste of the gunners. They have had such an advantage of position over the Germans as they never had before, thanks to the possession of Pozieres ridge, which was crowned by a windmill at the highest point, the wooden structure of which has long since been blown to splinters by shellfire and its stone base cracked into bits.

Incalculable and inconceivable is the amount of shell fire spent on this ridge, whose irregular skyline is ever changing as a result of the pummeling, but the British keep their domination by tactics and methods of fortifications not permitted to be mentioned here.

The Australians say that the latest German counter attack, which was made last night, would have been comical if the result had not been so tragic for the two battalions which made it. Apparently the Germans were mostly recruits. When assembling for the attack they were caught by British machine gun fire, then charged across the open space, to be caught by both British and machine gun fire. Some forty survivors, who got to the trenches, held up their hands when the Australians called them to come in.

Germans Withdrawing Guns.

British guns are screened behind the conquered slopes of Pozieres ridge, while from the crest the British are able to see all the way to Bapaume. Thus exposed, the German guns have been gradually retiring, for once the British locate a German battery they go after it with concentrated fire like pack hounds after a cornered fox. The British are hammering every village on the way to Bapaume and Bapaume itself, and at the same time their superior numbers of aeroplanes continue dropping bombs on the same targets that the artillery bombards.

Wherever the Germans are quartered they are subjected night and day to this nerve-wrecking bombardment. A British artillery commander has only to say: "Put twenty rounds of 8-inch into Courcellette" or "A couple of shells of 12-inch into Thiepval" or "We might as well stop that working party digging in Martinpuich for the evening" and away go messengers roaring like railroad trains through the air with their tons of explosives.

"We don't make many changes in

the map this way," said a gunner, "but as a matter of bookkeeping in casualties the balance is all in our favor. It softens things up for our infantry before they attack. It is as demoralizing as continuous nightmarish, and explains why the Germans can put no more spirit into their counter attacks."

As some illustration of the power of artillery fire when the shells are ample and the guns numerous, it is estimated that during this last week the Germans in the Somme battle area had 15,000 casualties from mortar fire and gunfire alone.

After three days of cooler weather another hot wave has come. For four weeks there has been no rain except a slight shower now and then. The ground is parched with the drought and the leaves are beginning to fall from trees at some places.

Relief Parties Checked.

One result of the widespread shelling over a great depth of the German front, whether 12-inch shells into distant villages or 15-pounders into the front line and support trenches, is to prevent the Germans from bringing water, as well as food, up to thirty men penned up in trenches of burning hot earth in this fierce August weather. Most of the villages this side of Bapaume are filled with debris of houses which the British shell fire has battered down.

One thing to be marvelled at is how little ice is supplied, either to the British or the French army. The common use of ice is habitual to neither people, yet it is surprising that the heat prostrations are so few.

The significant value of inoculation to prevent typhoid is shown by the fact that, despite the heat and battle conditions, where burying the dead and sanitation are hard to control, according to the last report there were only seventeen cases in the huge army in France.

Found Near Death in Street.

Patrolman Ambrose, of the Bedford Avenue police station, Brooklyn, stumbled over William Rogofsky, twenty-eight years old, of 267 Kent Avenue, on the sidewalk in front of his home early yesterday, apparently dying from loss of blood. An ambulance surgeon from the Eastern District Hospital attended Rogofsky. The police learned he had accidentally put his right arm through a plate glass window and had cut the main arteries. Rogofsky was taken to the hospital.

BRITISH FORCES GAIN IN AFRICA

Cross Centir Mountains—Belgians Pursue the Germans.

London, Aug. 13.—The advance of a wide encircling movement by the British and Belgian forces in German East Africa is reported in an official statement issued by the War Office today. The text of the statement follows:

"The forces under General Smuts began a simultaneous forward movement on August 5. A strong mounted force under Brigadier General Enslin undertook a wide enveloping movement north and northwest of the Nguru Mountains. After traversing the Centir Mountains General Enslin's troops emerged on August 8 at Mhonda Mission, between the mountains and the Kanga Hills overlooking the Majonga Valley, completing an arduous march of fifty miles where wheel transport was impossible."

"At the same time strong infantry forces moved into the Majonga Valley from the north and to the eastward of the Kanga Hills. On August 9 stubborn actions developed at Mhonda and Matamunda in the valley, lasting until August 11 when the enemy's resistance was broken at Matamunda and pursuit started from the valley."

"Further west Lieutenant Colonel Vandewater, after occupying Kiliminde, Dodoma and Kikombo, on the Central Railway, pushed eastward through Kwanyanga on the main road to Mpwapwa, and at nightfall on August 11 encountered the enemy on a strong position in a road defile at Tschungu, ten miles west of Mpwapwa. The enemy was defeated and pursued by us. In all these engagements the enemy's losses were relatively severe."

"In the south our columns, after inflicting severe losses on the enemy at Malangali, are now approaching Iringa. On Lake Tanganyika we occupied Kikondo Island, also Kate."

Attention of George W. Perkins American Citizen

Dear Mr. Perkins:-

Your entire business and political career speaks eloquently of force, initiative and efficiency, a magnificent combination in any man's life. You love to do the big things. You'd rather make a King than be one. And the things people admire in you, you necessarily admire in them.

When you consider the many millions that smoke cigarettes, don't you think it is a big thing to create a cigarette that pleases all the people and sells at a price that any one can afford? Isn't that material progress?

Don't you think it is a bigger thing to please fifty million men than it is to please a few thousand? Well, I think so, too, Mr. Perkins, and that's why I am calling your attention to the Lord Salisbury cigarette. It is designed to please every taste and every income. Therefore, it is one of the big things in American commerce, and you've got to admire it for the broad scope of its usefulness. It is a 100% pure Turkish-tobacco cigarette which sells for 15 cents for a package of 20. (See guarantee on package.)

You are a man, Mr. Perkins, that loves the good things of life—the big and comprehensive and the all-inclusive things. Your active mind easily distinguishes the real from the unreal. The low price of the Lord Salisbury cigarette and the unusually large quantity at the price does not suggest inferiority to you. It suggests progress, development and the solution of a great problem in economics. And if you smoke cigarettes you are going to try Lord Salisbury and see if progress and development are actually here. Aren't you, Mr. Perkins?

Any commodity that aims at highest quality and lowest price and is intended for all the people regardless of class or condition is a big thing, and the Lord Salisbury cigarette is that kind of commodity.

Thank you Mr. Perkins, for your attention. Later on, I'll listen to you and I'll listen hard.

Cordially yours,

W. K. Cochrane

Pres. W. K. Cochrane Adv. Agency

P.S. Why don't you send for a package now? Your bound to sooner or later.

A good habit cannot be formed too early—start the children on

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Dental Cream

A Standard Ethical Dentifrice Send 2c stamp for generous sample of either Dr. Lyon's Perfect Dental Cream or Tooth Powder.

I. W. Lyon & Sons, Inc. 514 W. 27th St., N. Y. City